

## 40561 to 40600—Continued.

striking in this respect as those of *R. biflorus*, and its pendulous branches, which give a remarkable fountainlike aspect to the shrub." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 458.)

40595. *RUBUS IRENAEUS* Focke. Rosaceæ.

"An evergreen prostrate shrub; stems round, slender, covered with a dense gray down, amidst which are set numerous small decurved prickles. Leaves roundish with a heart-shaped base and an abrupt, pointed apex; 6 inches or more across, margins toothed and bristly, sometimes obscurely lobed; upper surface smooth, dark green, lower one covered with a pale-brown felt and more or less hairy on the yellow veins; stalks  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches long. Flowers white, produced singly or in pairs in the leaf axils and in a small terminal cluster. Fruit large, red.

"Native of central and western China; introduced about 1900 by Wilson for Messrs. Veitch. It is one of the most striking and remarkable of simple-leaved Rubi, the foliage being of a shape and size suggestive of a colt's-foot leaf, but having on the upper surface a curious metallic luster. Mr. Wilson informs me that it is common in woods up to 8,000 feet elevation, and will probably thrive best in partially shaded situations. It may prove of value as a handsome covering for semishaded slopes or wherever a low evergreen vegetation is desired." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 460.)

40596. *SENECIO GREYI* Hook. f. Asteraceæ.

"Nearly allied to *S. laxifolius*. Grows well in the milder countries. This has larger, broader leaves than *S. laxifolius* and denser corymbs of flowers. From the North Island, New Zealand." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 508.)

40597. *SORBARIA ARBOREA* Schneider. Rosaceæ.

"Recently introduced from China by Wilson; is very closely allied to *Indleyana*. It is apparently the most treelike of the Spiræas and is sometimes 30 feet high. From *Indleyana* it differs chiefly in the hairs beneath the leaf being clustered (not simple), and especially in the shorter calyx tube and longer stamens." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 538, under *Spiraea arborea*.)

40598. *VERONICA CATARACTÆ* Forster. Scrophulariaceæ.

"This species may be taken as a type of the semiherbaceous section of the genus. The flowers are one-half inch broad and very pretty, the petals being red, spotted with dark red at the entrance to the throat. Stems prostrate at the base and ascending. Leaves very variable, oval or oblong, one-half to 6 inches long, serrate. Racemes very slender, few flowered. Generally on deep rocks, and often cultivated, particularly around Dunedin." (Laing and Blackwell, *Plants of New Zealand*, pp. 383-384.)

40599. *VIBURNUM VEITCHI* C. H. Wright. Caprifoliaceæ.

"A deciduous shrub about 5 feet high; young branches, leafstalks, and under surface of the leaves densely clothed with stellate down. Leaves ovate, pointed, heart shaped at the base; 3 to 5 inches long, 2 to 3 inches wide; sharply and widely toothed; upper surface with scattered stellate down. Flowers white, uniform and perfect, one-fourth inch across; produced on a stoutly stalked, very scurfy-downy cyme that is 4 or 5 inches across. Fruit red, then black. Native of central China; discovered and introduced in 1901 by Wilson for Messrs. Veitch. It is one of the